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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/763,833	02/27/2001	Kunio Fukuda	6715/61728	3753

7590	09/20/2004

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EXAMINER
SHAH, CHIRAG G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2664	

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _04 September 2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-29_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-29_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _2/27/01_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _5_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2.   Claims 16, 17 and 19-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The limitation discloses wherein the casing is in a "plate-like shape," is indefinite since the shape of a plate is unclear.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claim 1-14, and 23-29 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,772,331), hereinafter, Hind in view of McKinley et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,805,834), hereinafter McKinley.

        Referring to claims 1, 8 and 23, Hind discloses teaches column 1, lines 18-22 of a short-range network for securely transmitting information among wireless devices. Hind disclose a method and a device (radio within every mobile device as disclosed in column 1, lines 38-54, figure 3) comprising: wired communication means for providing/receiving data via physical

connection means to/from a mounted host equipment [as disclosed in column 1, lines 38-54 and

column 2, lines 10-23 and in figure 3, where a Blue tooth radio is attached to every mobile

device]; short distance radio communication means for transmitting/receiving data to/from an

external communication network via a short distance radio communication network [as disclosed

in column 2, lines 10-23 and figure 3, where an access point or wireless device with a Bluetooth

radio can attach a picocell to an enterprise LAN or WAN]; Hind discloses in column 7, lines 40

to column 8, lines 47 of radio modules coupling certificates that a user could take with its

corresponding private key from workstation to workstation, thus having a memory for storage of

user profiles and the storage in current smartcard devices allows read access to the data only if

the correct PIN or password is entered, and the certificate is used for further secure transactions.

Hind, however, explicitly fails to disclose the storage means in which communication setting

information is stored as information related to the communication network; and communication

control means for setting a connection relation with the communication network via the short

distance radio communication network on a basis of the communication setting information

stored in the storage means, and controlling transmission/reception of data between the

communication network and the host equipment. McKinley discloses in figure 1 and 2A,

column 3, lines 12-45 and respective portions of the specification of a PCMCIA card 118 that

may be used with a computer or a mobile device for a variety of functions. Included within the

peripheral function card 118 of figure 1 are a memory card 122a, which may be configured to

communicate with a host device such as a computer, two I/O controller chips 122b, 122c,

adaptor chip, and EEPROM. Furthermore, McKinley discloses in claims 1 and 2 and in column

7,lines 38 to column 8, lines 43 that the PCMCIA card has memory storage for storing

configuration programming information as information related to communication network.

McKinley further discloses in figure 1 and in column 5, lines 21 to column 6, lines 34 of

controller chips, which enables communication with a remote computer system. Therefore, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art to modify the teachings of Hind to

include explicit functions, the storage and control means of a radio card as disclosed by

McKinley in order for using the configuration programming information read form the memory

storage device to configure the bridging circuit to bridge a communication path between the

internal bus system and one of the plurality of other bus systems.

Referring to claims 2, 9, and 24, McKinley discloses wherein the individual information

is stored in the storage means as information related to a user operating the host equipment, and

wherein the communication control means sets the connection between the host equipment and

the communication setting information and the individual information stored in the storage

means [see in figure 1 and in column 7, lines 38 to column 8, lines 43, where RAM stores

address ranges, pin configurations, and status flags related to user operating the host equipment,

the new configuration programming loaded into the EEPROM is then used to reconfigure the

adaptor circuit to bridge a communication path].

Referring to claims 3, 10, and 25, Hind discloses wherein IP is stored in the storage

means, and wherein the communication control means set the connection between host

equipment and the communication network by using at least one protocol stored in the storage

means and controls transmission/reception of data between the host equipment and the

communication network [Hind discloses in column 7, lines 46-67 and column 2, lines 11-23 of

the radio module using TCP/IP between the host equipment and the enterprise WAN] as claim.

Referring to claims 4, 11, 26, and 28, Hind discloses discrimination means for

discriminating whether to set the connection between the host equipment and the communication

network by using an IP and TCP stored in the host equipment or to set the connection between

the host equipment and the communication network by using at least one protocol stored in the

storage means and carryout transmission/reception of data between the host equipment and the

communication network, wherein in accordance with a result of discrimination that the

connection between the host equipment and the communication network is set by using at least

one protocol stored in the storage means and that transmission/reception of data is carried out

between the host equipment and the communication network, the communication control means

sets the connection between the host equipment and the communication network by using at least

one protocol stored in the storage means and controls transmission/reception of data between

host equipment the communication network [Hind discloses in column 7, lines 46-67 and column

2, lines 11-23 of the radio module using TCP/IP, the radio module has a memory and

discriminates by using TCP/IP for transmission between host and enterprise WAN] as claim.

Referring to claims 5, 12, 27 and 29, Hind discloses wherein the communication control

means discriminates whether the individual information stored in the storage means is usable by

using password information inputted from the host equipment and set the connection between the

host equipment and the communication network on a basis of a result of discrimination [as

disclosed in figures 3 and 4 and in column 7, lines 59 to column 8, lines 47, the storage in current

smartcard devices allows read access to the data only if the correct PIN or password is entered,

and the certificate is used for further secure transactions] as claim.

Referring to claims 6, and 13, McKinley discloses wherein the storage means temporarily

stores data inputted from the host equipment via the wired communication means, and wherein

the communication control means carries out a control so as to transmit/receive the data

temporarily stored in the storage means to/from the communication network [McKinley

discloses in claims 1 and 2 and in column 7,lines 38 to column 8, lines 43 that the PCMCIA card

has memory storage for storing configuration programming information as information related to

communication network. As further disclosed in figure 1 and in column 7, lines 38 to column 8,

lines 43, where RAM stores address ranges, pin configurations, and status flags related to user

operating the host equipment, the new configuration programming loaded into the EEPROM is

then used to reconfigure the adaptor circuit to bridge a communication path].

Referring to claims 7 and 14, McKinley discloses in figure 1, claim 1, column 2, lines 48

to column 3, lines 45 wherein the communication control means sets a connection relation

between the public communication network and the host equipment and controls

transmission/reception of data between the host equipment and the public communication

network [the memory storage device stores the configuration programming information, this

allows the bridging circuit to bridge a communication path between the internal bus system and

another bus system].

5.   Claims 15-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of

McKinley as applied to claims 1-14 and 23-29 above, and further in view of Eggleston et al.

(U.S. Patent No. 5,764,899), hereinafter, Eggleston.

Referring to claims 15 and 18, Hind discloses teaches column 1, lines 18-22 of a short-range network for securely transmitting information among wireless devices. Hind disclose a method and a device (radio within every mobile device as disclosed in column 1, lines 38-54, figure 3) comprising: wired communication means for providing/receiving data via physical connection means to/from a mounted host equipment [as disclosed in column 1, lines 38-54 and column 2, lines 10-23 and in figure 3, where a Blue tooth radio is attached to every mobile device]; short distance radio communication means for transmitting/receiving data to/from an external communication network via a short distance radio communication network [as disclosed in column 2, lines 10-23 and figure 3, where an access point or wireless device with a Bluetooth radio can attach a picocell to an enterprise LAN or WAN]; Hind discloses in column 7, lines 40 to column 8, lines 47 of radio modules coupling certificates that a user could take with its corresponding private key from workstation to workstation, thus having a memory for storage of user profiles and the storage in current smartcard devices allows read access to the data only if the correct PIN or password is entered, and the certificate is used for further secure transactions. Hind, however, explicitly fails to disclose the storage means in which communication setting information is stored as information related to the communication network; and communication control means for setting a connection relation with the communication network via the short distance radio communication network on a basis of the communication setting information stored in the storage means, and controlling transmission/reception of data between the communication network and the host equipment. McKinley discloses in figure 1 and 2A, column 3, lines 12-45 and respective portions of the specification of a PCMCIA card 118 that may be used with a computer or a mobile device for a variety of functions. Included within the

peripheral function card 118 of figure 1 are a memory card 122a, which may be configured to

communicate with a host device such as a computer, two I/O controller chips 122b, 122c,

adaptor chip, and EEPROM. Furthermore, McKinley discloses in claims 1 and 2 and in column

7,lines 38 to column 8, lines 43 that the PCMCIA card has memory storage for storing

configuration programming information as information related to communication network.

McKinley further discloses in figure 1 and in column 5, lines 21 to column 6, lines 34 of

controller chips, which enables communication with a remote computer system. Therefore, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art to modify the teachings of Hind to

include explicit functions, the storage and control means of a radio card as disclosed by

McKinley in order for using the configuration programming information read form the memory

storage device to configure the bridging circuit to bridge a communication path between the

internal bus system and one of the plurality of other bus systems. Hind in view of McKinley

discloses of a PCMCIA card attached to a mobile device for communication means. Hind in

view of McKinley fails to explicitly disclose the wired communication means, the short distance

radio communication means, and the communication means being housed in a single casing and

wherein the wired communication means is arranged on one side of the communication control

means, and the short distance radio communication means is arranged on the other side of the

communication control means. Eggleston discloses in figure 1 and in column 5, lines 18-43 of a

PCMCIA card attached to a mobile device. Eggleston discloses in figure 1 of a PCMCIA card

mounted onto a mobile device for radio communication to LAN. Eggleston further discloses in

figure 1 of the PCMCIA card connect to the mobile device such that the wired communication

takes place with the mobile device and radio communication takes place via antenna on the other

side of the card. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

modify the teachings of Hind in view of McKinley to discloses the arrangement illustration of

the PCMCIA attachment to the wireless device as disclosed by Eggleston in order to depict

flexibility in connecting to wireless or wireline communication.

Referring to claims 16, 17, and 19-22, Eggleston discloses in figure 1 and in column 5,

lines 18-43 of PCMCIA, RF Modem 106, wherein the casing is in a plate-like shape [figure 1,

106] and wherein the short distance radio communication means is arranged on one end of the

casing [see figure 1, outer end of the PCMCIA communicated via antenna to the short distance

radio wireless LAN communication]; and the wired communication means is arranged on

another end of the casing [see figure 1, one end of the PCMCIA card is attached to the mobile

station 105]; wherein a thickness of the casing is greater on the other end than on the one end

[see figure 1, the outer end is thicker than the inner end of the PCMCIA card]; wherein the

casing is connected to the recessed connection part of the host equipment, with the other end

exposed outside from the host equipment [see figure 1]; and wherein the short distance radio

communication means includes a chip antenna shaped in a plate-like from and carries out

transmission/reception of data to/from the short distance radio communication network via the

chip antenna [see figure 1, an antenna is connected to the PCMCIA card].

Conclusion

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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>Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703)305-3988, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

(703)305-3988 (for informal or draft communications, please label "Proposed" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2021 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chirag G Shah whose telephone number is 571-272-3144. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 to 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wellington Chin can be reached on 571-272-3134. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

cgs
September 9, 2004

Ajit Patel
Primary Examiner